Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1827. No. 1914.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the EDUCATION SOCIETY, will be held at the New Schools, St. Byculla, To-morrow the 8th Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

The Honourable the GOVERNOR in the Chair.

THOS. CARR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 8th Instant.

GOLD Watch Chains, Keys and Seals, Gold Rings, Broaches, and a variety of other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

A CAPITAL

ENGLISH

BUGGY HORSE,

Six years old, belonging to a Gentleman going to the Neilgherry Hills, which is the only reason for his being sold.

TWO FRESH

ARAB HORSES,

A

MADRAS BUILT

Buggy and Harness.

NEARLY NEW

AND TWO SINGLE POLED

TENTS.

Meadows Street, 7th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 8th Instant.

A PAIR OF GREY

CARRIAGE HORSES,

AGE 6 AND 7 YEARS, HEIGHT 14-1

ALSO

A WHITE ARAB

BUGGY HORSE,

GOES WELL IN DOUBLE HARNESS

Meadows Street, 7th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 8th Instant,

A GOLD Repeating Watch by Morice, Silver Coffee and Tea pots, Silver Mug, Cheval Glass and a few Articles of Jewellery belonging to an Estate.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

TWO

BEMATEDDY

PONIES.

One is perfectly free from vice and is well suited for a Child, the other is not broken in.

Meadows Street, 7th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 8th Instant,

THE modern Household furniture of a Gentleman leaving India, comprising Jackwood Couches, Dining and Oval Tables, Chairs, Teapoys, Bedstead and bedding: Dispence Cupboards, Glass and Earthenware, Plate and Plated ware and Encyclopedias Brittannica and Perthensis.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A LIGHT BENGAL BUILT

DENNET,

Arab Buggy Horse

RISING 4 YEAR OLD,

AND HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 7th, February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AN INVESTMENT OF

CHINA GOODS

Imported per

BOMBAY CASTLE.

VIZ.

JEWELLERY

GOLD openworked Necklaces,	Rs. 375
Seed Pearl Necklaces	200
PLATE,	
Silver Muffineers per pair	40
Ditto Salt	60
IVORY,	
Card Cases each	6 to 18
Netting Ditto	4
FURNITURE,	
Chairs per dozen	90
Couches per pair	90
Rosewood Card Tables per pair	75
Trunks per pair	55
Small Do. each	12
Sugar Jars per pair	60
TEA.	
Superfine Hyson, per Chest.	90
Do. Do. per 10 Catty box.	18
Gunpowder ditto per Chest.	200
Do. Do. per 10 Catty box	21
Imperial Green ditto.	19
Pekoe Do.	18
BAMBOO WARE.	
Ladie's Work baskets, each	6
Painted Window blinds	3
MATS.	
Each Rs. 0-3-0	
METAL WARE	
Green Spittoons per pair.	1/2
Red Do.	1/4

RICHLY CUT.

Picture Frames.

Rs. 20 to 30 per pair

Meadows Street, 7th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEAT HALF BACKED

CALCUTTA BUILT

BUGGY,

NEARLY NEW

Capital Grey Arab

BUGGY HORSE,

AND HARNESS, Rs. 1150

Meadows Street, 7th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

JUST RECEIVED

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEAT

BAROUCHE.

NEWLY PAINTED,

PRICE RUPEES 1000.

Meadows Street, 7th February 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

PER HERCULES,

SUPERIOR,

BENGAL LEATHER,

COMPRISING.

BUGGY Hood hides each, Rs.	8
Barouche, Do. Do.	12
Harness, Do. Do.	15

Meadows Street, 7th February 1827.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, a choice Collection of Cameos.

Bombay, 7th February 1827.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A SUIT of Tents, situate near the Cooperage by the Apollo Gate. For particulars apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 7th February 1827.

FOR SALE,

AT

NO. 26 MEADOWS STREET,

A FEW Carboys of very fine SHIRAUZ WINE, at Rupees 10 per Carboy.

Bombay, 7th February 1827.

Cursetjee Burjorjee.

HAS for sale at his Shop, No. 13 Hummum Street, Organs of different sizes; Fine Hams; Artificial Flowers, in Glass Cases; Musical handsome Clocks of sizes, and Caps for detonating Guns, imported by the last French Ships.—He has also for sale, English neat glass-bottomed Globe Lamps of sizes; Cut and plain Table Shades, with best plated Candle Sticks, also double Branched ditto to match the above; Wall Shades; Chamber Candle Sticks, and spare Shades for Ditto; and a few Kegs of American Mackarel.

Bombay, 7th February 1827.

For Passage to London,

TO SAIL ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH,

THE NEW SHIP

Mountstuart Elphinstone,

ALEX. HENNING R. N.

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has one large side Cabin disengaged. For particulars enquire of Captain HENNING at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 7th February 1827.

For Calcutta,

TO SAIL,

ON THE 15th INST.

And will call at Ceylon,

IF ENCOURAGING FREIGHT OFFERS.

THE SHIP

ELIZA,

CAPT. CUTHBERTSON

FOR Freight or Passage APPLY to the Captain on board, or to RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

Rampart Row. 5th February 1827.

Passage to the Clyde.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS BRIG

CATHERINE,

OF 300 TONS BURTHEN,

Thomas Kincaid,

COMMANDER

WILL be despatched to Greenock early in next month, and has good accommodations for a small party of Passengers. Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 7th February 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of GUELLA VIRZLOLL, late of Bombay, HINDOO deceased; may be granted to BAPOO MOORLETHER, also an HINDOO Inhabitant of Bombay. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 26th day of January 1827.

T. W. BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર• ગીલા• વીરજલાલ• શ્રી• મુમબઇનો• રેહવાશી• હીનદુ ધિણીનાં• માલ• મીલકતનું• અખ તીઆરનાંમું• લેવાશારૂં• શ્રી• મુમબઇ ની• સ્પ્રરીમ• કોરટમો• બાપુ• મરલીધર• શ્રી• મુમબઇનો• રેહવા શી• હીનદુ• અરજ• કીધીછેજે• મરનેં• મલે• ફ• વારશતે• શરવે• લો કો• હેનાં• બાબશતા• શેફ• તેનો ઓને• જાહેર• થાઈ *

તારીખ• ૨૬ મી• જાનેવા રી ૧૮૨૭

ટી• દબલીઉ• બરોન• કોર ટનો• વકીલ *

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of LUCKMIDASS SUNKERDASS, late of Bombay HINDOO Merchant and Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to Mr. LUIS FERNANDES, a Creditor of the Said deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby Apprized thereof.—Dated the 31st day of January 1827.

T. W. BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર • લખમીદાશ• શંકર

દારા• શ્રી• મુમખ્ખણનો• રેફ્વાશી•
ફીનદુ• વેપારી• ફિખણીનાં•માલ
મીલકતનું•અખ્તીઆરનામું•લેવા
શાફું• શ્રી• મુમખ્ખણની• જુડીકેટર
ની• શ્રપરીમ• કોરટમો•ફિ• મરના
રનો• માગનાર•લુખ્શા• પ્રરનાનદ
શે• અરજ• ફીર્યાદીજે• મફ્તે• મલે
ફિ•વાશતે•શરવે• લોકો•ફેનાં•ખા
ખશતા •ફોર્ફિ •તેફનાં ફોતે• જા
ફેર• થાઈ *

તારીખ• ૩૧ મી• જાંનેવારી
૧૮૨૭

ટી• ડખલીજ• ખરોંન• ફો
રટનો• વકીલ *

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of TUCKER MUNJEE ROWJEE, late of Bombay HINDOO deceased, may be granted to RUNSORD MUNJEE, also an HINDOO Inhabitant of Bombay, the Sole Executor therein named. All persons Concerned are bereby Apprized thereof.—Dated 31st January 1827.

T. W. BROWNE,
PROCTOR

જા • ફે ર ખ ખ ર

શ્રી•મુમખ્ખવાલો•ડફર• મન
જી•રવજી• ફીનદુ•શ્રી•મુમખ્ખણનો•
રેફ્વાશીનાં• છેલા• વીલનાં• વશી
અતનાંમાંનોઅખ્તીઆર•લેવાશા
રૂં• શ્રી• મુમખ્ખણની• જુડીકેટરની•
શ્રપરીમકોરટમો•ફિ•મરનારનાં•છે
લા•વીલમાં•નામલખેલો•વકીલ•રં
નછોડ• મંનજી• ફીનદુ•શ્રી• મુમખ્ખ
ણનો•રેફ્વાશીફિ•અરજ•ફીર્યાદીજે
મફ્તે• મલે•ફિવાશતે•શરવેલોફો
જે•ફેનાં•ખાખશતા• ફોર્ફિ•તેનાવો
નેનાફેર• થાઈ *

તારીખ• ૩૧ મી• જાંનેવારી
૧૮૧૭

ટી• ડખલીજ• ખરોંન• ફો
રટનો• વકીલ *

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 7th February 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH JANUARY 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 38 of 1827.—The Hon'ble Court of Directors having been pleased to direct that the widows of European soldiers be not excluded from the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, on account of their being of Indian birth, or parentage, the same is published for the information of the Army and the parties concerned; and the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the 1st of September 1819 as the earliest date from which the claims of Native-born widows of European soldiers to pensions are to be retrospectively considered; that being the date from which the Hon'ble Court of Directors sanctioned the payment of pensions in India.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1827.

No. 39 of 1827.—Assistant Surgeon T. Thornton M. D. of the Madras Establishment, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and Saint Helena, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for twelve months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1827.

No. 40 of 1827.—Lieutenant G. McIntosh, of the 22d Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years for the recovery of his health.

No. 41 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department, to make the following medical appointment.

Assistant Surgeon Straker to act as Civil Surgeon at Poona during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Ducat, who has been allowed one month's leave from his station from the 1st proximo.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1827.

No. 42 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following Extract from the Hon'ble Court's Letter in the Military Department, dated the 16th Dec. 1807.

PARA 4th. The frequent applications that have been made to us by officers of our several Military Establishments in India when in Europe, for advances of money on loans, under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but in some instances the Company have sustained loss by the death of the Parties to whom such advances have occasionally been made, and this practice has of late years increased.

5th As under the Regulations of 1796, the Military Officers are allowed to come home on furlough and to receive their pay, and in regard to Subalterns are further indulged with Passage money home, their situations have been considerally improved, and they cannot reasonobly expect any additional indullence of the nature abovementioned; to prevent therefore all expectation of the like in future, we direct that you publish in General Orders to the Army, that we have been under the necessity of coming to the Resolution of declaring that officers at home are not hereafter to expect that applications for advances of money beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulations of the service will be attended to.

6th This Resolution is to be considered as extending to the Marine Officers of your Establishment.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary,

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 10.
Calcutta .. 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, .. 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY 1827.

We have iterated and re-iterated the old song of "no arrivals from England," so frequently that we are now heartily sick of doing so, and are determined not to utter a single syllable more upon the subject until a Ship actually makes her appearance, should that even not take place before the China Ships of the season.

On Sunday morning an able and an appropriate Sermon was preached at St. Thomas's Church by The Venerable the Archdeacon, from Hosea Chapter 4. Verse 6. "*My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge*" for the benefit of the Society for the Education of the Poor under this Presidency when above Rs. 800 was collected. We beg to call the attention of our readers to an Advertisement in our paper of to-day concerning a General Meeting of the Society at the New School Houses lately erected at Byculla, which is to take place to-morrow. We understand the Children will be removed to the new Buildings previous to the Meeting.

The Society of Bombay enjoyed on Monday night a delightfully festive and brilliant meeting at the Bungalows of our hospitable Secretary on the Esplanade, whose well known talent of making all around him happy brought together such an assemblage of beauty, elegance and taste as has seldom been witnessed here.

A Fancy Ball diversified by the able and lively exhibition of many excellent characters in mask, went of in the finest imaginable stile, and joy happiness and good humour shone in every face. To offer description of the Suite of rooms laid out and lighted up most admirably, or much harder task to attempt even a sketch of the "living lustres" or the various commingling Groupes of the evening were fitter for the mighty minstrel than poor unimaginative Bombay Editor.

There were Harlequins, Sailors, Jews, Barbers Bobbery Huntsmen, Caftanned Chiefs on whom bright houris smiled, and all the *motley* excellent after their kind. The honest Dutch Fisherman's wife who complained to the Cheif Douannier of the difficulty of bringing her commodities to market was a well supported character.

There were the fair in every fancied attire from richest Gem loaded Splendour to the simple russet Gown, and in Quadrilles and Country Dances all mixed with lively animation.

In one Mazy Dance there were at one time an Annot Lyle, a fair Norman Paysanne and a Nymph from beyond the Andes whose Mantilha could scarce hide the sparkling eye, but we will write no more on the bewitching.

The Music was excellent the collation superbly laid out, and to say one word of the attentions of the host were superfluous.

Even at the second Supper were some bright Stars with "lingering not lessening ray" and long after did Mirth and Harmony reign till many hours had been borrowed from the next morning.

In short such a night will not soon be forgotten.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, THE 30TH JANUARY, 1827.

A Sweepstakes of 1,000 Rupees each, for all Arab Horses, Two Miles, 8st. 9lb, half forfeit.

Capt. Moore's.....C. A. H. Creeper,....2
Capt. Jame's.....G. A. H. Phantom,...4
Mr. E. Elliot's.....G. A. H. Slyboots,...1
Mr, Norton's.....B. A. H. Jupiter....3

Time. 59
1 1
1 0
1 6
4 6

A Cup, value 100 Guineas, presented by the Masonic Lodge of Bombay, for Maiden Arab Horses that have never started upon any Course, Heats Two Miles, Weight for age.

		Age	st.	lbs.	
Capt. Moore's, ..	G. A. H. Nimrod,	5	8	5	2
Capt. Smith's, ..	B. A. H. Eagle,	5	8	5	4
Mr. Elliot's, ...	G. A. C. Giant,	4	7	12	6 dr.
Mr. Seton's, ...	G. A. H. Emelius,	5	8	5	3
Mr Hancock's, ..	G. A. H. Gas-light,	6	8	12	1
Mr. Murray's, ...	C. A. H. Stranger,	5	8	5	5

Times, 1st Heat, 1 5 *2d Heat,* 1 7
1 2 1
59 1 4
1 6 1 7
4 12 4 18

A Sweepstakes for Maiden Arab Horses that have never started upon any Course, 300 rupees each Subscriber P. P. Heats Two Miles 8st. 7lb. to be bona fide the property of Subscribers.

Capt. Moore's,.....B. A. H. Detonator,... 2 3
Capt. Smith's, ... G. A. H. Renegade,... 1 1
Mr. H. Gordon's ... B. A. H. Robin Adair,.. 3 2

Time, 1st Heat, 1 0 *2d Heat,* 59
1 4 1 6
1 0 1 8
1 4 1 9
4 8 4 22

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, THE 2D FEBRUARY, 1827.

A Colts' Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund, and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Colts having a Colt's Tooth in their head on the 10th October 1826; Heats 1½ Miles, Weight for age.

Mr. Elliot's. .....G. A. C. Gaint,.....1 1
Mr. Rodgers,.....C. A. C. Moonlight....2 2

Time, 1st Heat, 1 4 *2d Heat,* 1 6
1 2 1 11
1 12 1 16
3 18 3 33

A Match between Mr. Elliot's G. A. H. Slyboots and Mr. H. Gordon's G. A. H. Valentine, 8st. each One Mile and a half. Won by Slyboots.

Time 1 2
59
1 2
3 3

A Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for inches. 14 hands, carrying 8st. 7lb. Heats 1½ Miles and a distance.

Mr. Carstair's,.... G. A. H. Cupid,..... 2 2
Mr. Rodgers', ...G. A. H. Pyramus,..... 1 1
Mr. Roberts', ...B. A. H Rambler, ... 3 3

Time, 1st Heat 0 17 *2d Heat,* 16
1 0 1 1
1 3 1 4
1 5 1 7
3 25 3 28

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. P. Wilson, 2d Lt. Cav.
Capt. A. Seymour, 20th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. Wm. Carstairs.
Lieut. Coll. Stanley, 18th Regt.
Lieut. Dickinson, 14th Regt.
Lieut. W. Coghlan, Artillery.
Lieut. Edward M. Wood, 19th Regt.
Lieut. A. Coventry, 20th Regt.
Lieut. J. Shortt, 13th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. C. Ducat, Civil.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. H. Stiles, 2d B. E. Regt.
Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, Nizams Service.
Capt. C. Girdlestone, Queens Royals.
Capt. Lester, Commissary. of Stores.
Capt. B. McMahon, 25th Regt.
Capt. J. Clark, G. Privl. Bl.
Major S. Hughes, 4th Regt.
Lieut. Col. E. Hardy, Qr. Mr. Gl.
Capt. A. Seymour, 20th Regt.
Capt. W. D. Robertson, Sup. Bazars. P. D. A.
Capt. D. Wilson, Resident Bushire to the Persion Gulph.
Lieut. Cumming, 2d Bombay European Regt. to Cutch Bhooj.

NAUTICLE CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 30th French Brig Le Caroline, Sageron Commander, from Bourbon, 9th Dec.

31st Brig Lady Caroline, Peter Bayros, Commander, from Cochin, 27th Dec.

Do. Brig Catherine, (Free Trader,) Thomes Kincaid, Commander, from Greeneck, 7th Sept.

Feb. 1st French Brig Le Kanaris, H. Auger, Commander, from Bourbon, 8th Dec.

4th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed, Syraug from Tellecherry.

Do. Ship Eliza, George Cuthbertson, Commander, from Muscat, 23d Jan.

Do. Brig Hamudo, Madar Naqudah, from Columbo, 4th Jan.

Passengers Per Brig Lady Caroline,.—Mrs Kellens, Mrs. Rates, & Daughters, Mr. Kellens

Per Eliza.—Capt. Dorrodson, Commader, Mr J. Dobson, 1st Officer, Mr. A. Wales, 2d do, Mr J. Foster, 3d do. Late of the Ship Hammon Shaw.

DEPARTURES.—January 30th Dutch Ship Johannah Maria Wilhilmina, J. W. Baird Commander to the Persian Gulph.

February 1st Ship Sullemany, Robert Wemyss, Commander to China.

5th Do. American Brig Fawn, James Briant, Commander to Muscat.

Passengers By Johannah Maria Wilhilmina.—Mr. J. Johames, Mr. Loyd.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Hibberts for London.
Norfolk, for ditto.
Mountstuart Elphinstone for ditto.
Gipsey for Liverpool.
Oscar for China.
Bombay Castle for ditto.
Malabar for Madras.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 18. Ship Cambridge, James Baber, from Penang 1st January—Bark Princes Wales, Joseph Dare, from the West Coast of Sumatra 25th December.

DEPARTURES.—14. Ship Jaugheer, P. Roy, for Bussorah—Schooner Loory, C. Dromgoole, for Tavoy—French Ship Duc de Bordeaux, J. Gallies, for Bordeaux.

15. H. C. C. Ship Florentia, T. W. Aldham, for London—American Brig Bramin, A. Thorndike, for New York.

17. French Ship La Rose, F. Beck, for Bordeaux—Arab Ship Derrea Beggy, Nacoda, for Juddah.

The undermentioned vessels gone to sea from Sangur; viz:—

14. H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely, and Brig Phœnix.

16. Ships Almorah, Falcon, Ganges, and Nancy (French.)

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per Cambridge, Captain James Barber:—Mrs. Col. Boyd, Mrs. Captain Wilson, Mrs. Robert Scott Thomson, and Mrs. Keymer; Misses Tonairre, Boyd, and Wilson; Col. Boyd; Captains Woollecombe and Johnston; Lieutenants Urquhart and Montmorence; Dr. Smyth; G. Dick, Esq. Writer; Mr. Briggs; two Master Boyds and Master Keymer.

DEPARTURES.

Per La Rose, Captain Beck, for Bordeaux:—Mesdames Plowers Martinez, Gondasequi, and Degage; Messrs. Don Juan Martinez, Don Nicolas Martinez, and Ireland and Mr. Nares, 53d Regiment N. I.

Per Duc de Bordeaux, Captain Gallais, for France:—Mr. and Mrs. Meyers; Masters Henry Michael Meyers, George Meyers, James Meyers, and William Meyers; Father Casimir, Italian Missionary; Mr. and Mrs. Picard; Masters Albert Picard and Numa Picard; Messrs. Louis Gabriel Dacosta, John Dacosta, Pierre Brunet, Claud Brunet, Miss Josephine Brunet, and Mr. Pierre Dubus.

Per John Hayes, for Liverpool:—W. Fleeming, Esq. Merchant, and Captain Hutchinson, H. M. 47th Regt.

Per H. C. Ship Prince Regent, Captain H. Hosmer, for London:—Mrs. Swinton, Mrs. Col. Gall, Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Charter, Mrs. Howard, & Mrs. Evans; Major General the Earl of Carnwath; Lieut. Colonel-Commandant Robert Hetzler, C. B.; Lieut. Colonel-Commandant Marmaduke Browne; Surgeon Angus Hall, Cavalry; Captain Thomas Hall, H. M. 14th; Captain Burney, H. M. 44th; Captain James Charters, N. I., and lots of Children, names not specified.

Per Kusrovie, Captain Edwin for Bombay:—Mrs. Edwin and Child; Mr. Myers, Country Service, two Native Merchants, and one of their Wives.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,

JANUARY 17.

Diamond Harbour.—H. C. C. Ship Cornwall; H. C. Ship Research, outward bound, remains; Loory (Schooner) passed down.

Kedgeree.—Cabrass, Hydros, and Duc de Bordeaux, outward bound, remain; Cambridge inward bound, remains.

Saugur.—H. C. Ship Prince Regent; Robarts, outward bound, remains; Golconda and Calcutta, gone to sea on the 16th instant; William Money Berwick, and Maria (Brig) outward bound remain.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 18, H. C. C. Ship Abberton L.

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Percival, from Calcutta 3d, Ingeram 13th Jan ; 21. H. C. S. Ship Lady Raffles, J. Coxwell, from Pilot 2d, Vizagapatam 13th Jan. ; 24 Ship Ganges, Captain Mitford from Calcutta 15th January.

DEPARTURES—January 18, Brig Dolphin, De Sylva for Cudddalore and Karicall ; 23, Brig Lady Munro, G. Gahan, for Coringa ; do. H. M.Schooner Cochin, C J. O'Neil, on a Cruize.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Nagpore, on the 2 th January, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Fraser, Nagpore Service, of a Son.

Early on Monday morning the 22d ultimo, Mrs. T H. Phillipps, of a Son.

At Mhow, on the 23d Inst. the Lady of Lieut. F. Laurie, 12th Regt N. I. of a Son.

At Bankote, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of the Reverend James Mitchell, of a Son.

At Parell, on the 3d Instant, Mrs. Wm. Macleod, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Malligaum, on the morning of the 27th Instant, after a short illness, Lieut. George H. Macdonell, Interpreter and Quarter Master 11th Regt. N. I. most sincerely and deservedly lamented.

On Thursday, the 1st Instant, Mr. George Cadenhead, Foreman Mechanist at the New Mint, aged 36 years.

At Vancluse on the 4th Instant, Louisa Emily, the infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Burrows, aged one years and seven months.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTH—At the Free School, Calcutta, on the 14th January, Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 3d January, the Lady of Nathaniel John Halhed, Esq. second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 13th January, Miss Frances Twalling, aged 18 years, 5 months and 3 days.

At Calcutta, on the 16th January, Mathew Harrison, Esq. aged 37 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES —On the 82d Instant, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend J. Hallewell, M. A. Captain Coyle, of the 28th Regt. N. I. to Jane, daughter of Wm. Thompson, Esq M. D. Wexford Ireland.

On the 13th Ultimo, in St. George's Church by the Reverend W. Roy, Mr. T. G. Freemantle Consitt, son of Lieut. Consitt, Royal Navy, to Miss Mary Anderson

BIRTHS.—At Dindigul, on the 12th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel C. Mandeville of a Daughter.

At Quilon, on the 9th January, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Steuart, Commanding the 17th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Arcot, on the 15th January, the Lady of E. A. Langley, Esq 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Guntoor, on the 3d Instant, the Lady of Captain B. Baker, of the 2d N. V. Battalion, of a Daughter.

On the 15th Instant, Mrs. R. Franck of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Mergui, on the 10th of November, Lieutenant S. B. Goodrich, 1st Regiment M. N. I. sincerely and deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.

In camp at Ongole, on the 14th ultimo, Lieutenant H. H. Lewis, H. M. 30th Regiment, sincerely lamented by his Brother officers.

At Vepery, on the 1st Instant, Ann, eldest child of Mr J. H. Williamson aged 3 years and 7 days.

On Sunday morning the 21st January, Mrs. Ann M'Donald, Keeper of the King's Arms Tavern, in the 48th year of her age, most sincerely regretted by a most numerous circle of relations and friends.

Calcutta.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED CLUB.

To the Editar of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Mr. EDITOR,—We hear now nothing of the flimsy speculation of establishing a Club in Calcutta ; it appears indeed to have fallen to the ground so naturally, before even it can be said to have existed, that any discussion upon the subject would be unnecessary ; unless for the benefit of your Mofussil Readers who ought to be apprized of the true nature of the Establishment and warned of the danger of lending their Money for so idle and, to them, useless, a speculation.

The object of the Proposers appears to me very plain ; a certain number of Gentlemen residing in Calcutta are desirous of having it in their power to treat their Friends, and enjoy each other's Society at the least possible expense to themselves ; and for this laudable purpose, propose forsooth, that the whole Service in the Mofussil should subscribe ; this will be an excellent arrangement for them, but as in most other cases, two parties must be consulted ; and we shall see whether the second party take the same view of the case ; for my own part, as a Resident, I should be ashamed to ask my brother Servants to subscribe to pay my Expenses, for Luxuries with which we can all well dispense.

The Prospectus certainly holds out some trivial advantage, that of providing Bed and Board for an occasional visitor ; but the general hospitality of the Residents is too well known for it to be requisite to state that even that advantage would not be taken of the establishment in one case out of twenty.

Pray, Mr. Editor, can any of the sapient proposers inform the public why a civilian of two day's service is more eligible to become a member than a military man of six years and three quarters service ?

I perceive the necessary appendage to a club, of card rooms, has not been forgotten ; this is all correct ; the young men of the present day have not sufficient ways to dispose of their loose cash ; Hazard, Ecarte, Whist, &c. which can now scarcely be obtained, to any *interesting* amount, is an excellent mode of assisting them in this laudable purpose, and will I have no doubt flourish, if this Chateau en Espague should ever rear its head above the level of the earth.

Your's truly,
Calcutta, January 14, 1827. SENEX.

OPIUM TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—Some of the remarks contained in your paper of Thursday, on the subject of my letter of the 4th instant, infer me unprepared to admit that "increase of quantity would be followed by increase of consumption." This, however, I am far from being. To a certain extent I am most fully aware that such must be an inevitable effect. But the point on which I signified my doubt is more immediately, how far India, if she supplies Opium to the Chinese at *an exceedingly low price*, might anticipate *such an extended consumption* of the drug, in China, as would *compensate* to the Revenues of this country for the difference between, say, a growth of 4 and 12,000 chests.

Mr. Tucker evidently speaks only with reference to past experience ; and discouragement to the expectation of such *compensation*, may I think, be found in repeated out-turns of this trade, and particularly in certain seasons between 1803 and 1813, and one or two subsequent. In some of these years the Calcutta sale prices fell exceedingly—indeed in some instances (with scarcely more than an average supply) considerably below present rates; and I can find no grounds for justifying a belief that such an increased number of candidates offered for its consumption, as either to encourage or sustain any extended cultivation of the Poppy in India or, to shake my continuing impression that 4000 chests of Opium go, and will always go, further in China than is generally supposed.

If, moreover, the laws of China did favor, or even if they did not oppose the use of Opium, I would at once subscribe to your remark, that 4000 chests may be "as a drop in the ocean." But known as it is that the laws of the country do most rigidly oppose the introduction of this article—nay, when imported, that it is placed, for the sake of its security, on board *foreign ships* employed in the trade at Lintin, because these laws condemn to the flames every house that receives it, surely there is, in this respect, room to doubt whether Opium, however abundantly grown, could ever obtain transmit into the interior of China, in *quantities* indispensable to that extended consumption through which the Revenues of India could be alone *compensated* for such an extended exportation.

Perhaps some of your Correspondents could say whether the use of Opium is as prevalent (and amongst what orders of society) in the *Northern* as in the *Southern* provinces of China ; and if so, this part of the question might be satisfactorily solved. But that an obstacle of some sort does exist, militating against our finding an increased demand proportionate to any reduction of price, there seems strong reason to believe. The cause, too, is surely one of interesting inquiry ; but in the interim, if you will do me the favor to refer to my last letter, you will discover me not to "forget," as you suppose, "that Opium may be smoked moderately as well as immoderately," and when taken in moderation, that it is for its narcotic principle—the happy effects of which, upon the individual, you appear perfectly aware of.

To the commercial community, even, much importance must surely attach to the practicability of preventing the Opium of Malwa from finding its way to Demaun ; and, as the most probable way to effect this, it once occurred to me that if the growers in Central India could be *induced*, rather than *prevented*, from bringing their *entire* supplies to Bombay *for sale*, such a controul might be there acquired over selling prices, as would preclude exportation to China at rates below the standard requisite for the protection of the Revenues of Bengal. The principal objection, also, to that measure was the difficulty of reconciling monopoly in Bengal to free trade at Bombay. But I see not how that trade can ever be rendered any thing else than free. The direct interest which the Malwa States now have in our views, is, I perfectly allow, the *most probable way* to secure success to our object. But still I despair, so long as Demaun and Diu continue in possession of the Portuguese, of ever overcoming smuggling in opium at Bombay, more than in salt at Bengal. Both, under present systems, I think next to impossible ; and a restrictive policy having failed, surely a *converse* one can only hold out better prospects. But, as I before said, the principles of ordinary trade will not apply to a commerce hitherto maintained in a very artificial state, and hence I cannot admit your analogy of the tobacco, &c.

Moreover, the statement I have seen in the *Hurkaru* of the 16th ultimo, and other dates, indicates present policy in Malwa to prove, agriculturally, too great a stimulus to production. No doubt however, the course most expedient to adopt in that quarter is a most difficult question ; but, so long as smuggling continues "*undiminished*," I apprehend serious consequences to this valuable branch of India Revenue. To many the question may not appear one of present interest, but the expences of our Indian Supremacy must be defrayed, and if this source fails, the result must end in our being compelled to contribute for the defalcation in some less welcome shape. Surely, therefore, it is worthy of inquiry how these Revenues can be most effectually upheld, for I have no wish to see the Opium monopoly relinquished in Bengal, and direct taxation substituted in its room, if such an alternative can possibly be avoided.

I am, &c.
A SUBSCRIBER.

Calcutta, 6th January, 1827.

CHANCERY DISPUTES.

The LORD CHANCELLOR and VICE-CHANCELLOR seem to have that sort of feeling towards each other at present, which, in common parlance, is expressed by the words "live like cat and dog." On Wednesday, according to a report in the Newspapers, the LORD CHANCELLOR took in great dudgeon a declaration of the VICE, that he would not be interrupted by any Motions till he got through his Bankrupt Petitions :—

"His Lordship was quite astonished to hear such statements, and desired the Gentleman who informed him of them to say to the VICE-CHANCELLOR, that he desired him to hear them. If Gentlemen were to look at the Act of Parliament appointing the VICE-CHANCELLOR, they would find that it was quite incompetent for him to say he should not hear any thing the CHANCELLOR pleased to order him to hear. According to the present practice, however, he seemed to direct the CHANCELLOR instead of the CHANCELLOR directing him."

Much more in this peevish strain did his Lordship say, and it has, no doubt, been faithfully reported to the VICE-CHANCELLOR. That Learned Judge has paid him bach with interest. In a case heard on Saturday, which our Readers will find in this day's *Chronicle*, Mr. MONTAGUE having referred to the principle in the case SILLITOE and GOODCHILD, the VICE-CHANCELLOR observed.

"I have read that case, Mr. MONTAGUE, over, and over again, and laboured to make myself acquainted with it ; but I profess myself still unable to comprehend the principle upon which his Lordship pronounced that decision, and I fear I must go down to my grave in the same ignorance."

On another occasion, the same day, Mr. MONTAGUE, referring again to this case, *ex-parte* SILLITOE, observed.—

"The LORD CHANCELLOR had laid it down as a principle, that, when the same partners, or one or two of the partners, carried on business in two different firms, they could prove against each other with respect to articles of trade in which they dealt, and were supposed to sell to each other, but they could not prove when there was a claim for money, because that must be considered a wheel of the same machine. He confessed this was a nice distinction." On this the VICE-CHANCELLOR sarcastically remarked—"It is a wheel of the same machine, Mr. MONTAGUE ; but it is the fore-wheel and the hind-wheel, and the only difference seems to be in the diameter."

These are certainly very severe cuts, and they will no doubt be felt keenly, as the LORD CHANCELLOR himself must have a suspicion of the truth of the remarks.—It is understood in the profession, we believe, that the decisions of the LORD CANCELLOR have often served to perplex, but never to elucidate the law. He is allowed to be acute, but then he never sees more than a part of a subject, and is unequal to the task of taking a luminous view of any matter in all its bearings. The VICE CHANCELLOR may have his own defects ; but being a good logician, he is feelingly alive to those of the LORD CHANCELLOR, which he has here hit off very correctly. It has been said that the LORD CHANCELLOR has not only done less for the improvement of Chancery law than any of his predecessors, but that he has actually left it in a much worse state than he found it *Morn. Chron. Aug.* 7.

MR. SECRETARY CANNING.

"The rank is but the guinea stamp.—
The man's the gowd for a' that."—*Burns.*

Seldom has this saying of the eloquent and sagacious ploughman been more completely verified than in the case of the present witty, brilliant, and (which are more to the purpose) liberal, manly and inflexible Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Many, very many of those who have held the situation which he now honours, have depended wholly upon that situation for respect while they lived ; and, when called from this world, their chief and indeed their only public monument has been found in the obituary of public men. How different is it in the case of Mr. Canning! No Secretary has done more for the honour of the national name : He found that name breathed in the conclaves of despots, as one which was all but won to their cause, and muttered in the assemblies of the free as one which had done every thing short of actually drawing the steel and discharging the gun against them. He has not been four years in office ; and how stands the character of England among foreign nations how ? Does any one fear that she will exert her power either in the perpetration or the promulgation of slavery—slavery of any kind, whether of the body or the mind ?—No. She has not merely regained her former altitude ; for she has risen to one still higher—she has given the right hand of her fellowship to every people who have dared to be free, and have shown themselves capable of being so. Look at the wide extent of those States in the Northern and Western parts of South America, which, but a brief space ago, were so bound in the fetters of European tyranny, that to them the richest bounty of heaven was unavailable ; observe how they are becoming thronged with people—how those people exert themselves in industry ; glance your eye forward for a few years to anticipate the triumphs over mental and religious darkness which much follow the career of civil light, will add to the value and comfort of the human race ; and when you have done so, you will be able to form some idea of the good that has been done or at least so aided, that without that it would not have been done—by the manly yet unobtrusive policy of the British Secretary. Never was there a man of splendid talents, and sterling inflexible integrity, so much and so long belied as he. He was a mere orator, or rather Parliamentary buffoon—he was a needy adventurer, who might be beat any way where lay the smallest bribe—he was even worse than all these—an ingrate to his friends, and a traitor to his country. These things were said ; and they were, without inquiry, believed. But all the while Mr. Canning was perhaps the most stanch and unbending politician in the whole House. There is not an instance in which he sacrificed his principles to his interest : though there are many in which he sacrified his interests to his principles. Never did he come into office by the abandonment of any position which he had once firmly taken up ; but several times has he retired from office for the sake of his principles, when temptations lay thick, and to most people irresistible, around him. We have certainly, with no bias in his favour, watched him under several Administrations, and in the discussion of many questions. Up to a certain point, he was the advocate—the brilliant and efficient advocate of the measures of Ministers ; but upon no question, —that is, upon no doubtful question,—was he ever what is called a thick-and-thin man. There was always a point at which he stopped, and beyond which neither force nor favour seemed capable of moving him. He, in the exuberance of his imagination, sometimes ran out into sallies which you could not altogether approve ; but never was he once found prostituting his great talents by a deliberate attack upon any of the broad and defined principles of liberty. His conduct on coming into office (refusing to come in under any shackle), and his conduct in office, are the best commentary upon his principles ; and, taking them altogether, there are really few public men of any kind, and certainly no public man of the same talent and exposed to the same temptations, that could stand so severe a test. It is utterly impossible to do Mr. Canning justice as a public speaker : His bold, open, and manly air—the *nullas in hastem* which shows how securely he feels that the victory will be, or ought to be, on his side—the grace of his gestures—the music of his voice—and the exquisite effect of his cadence—it is impossible to describe. Huskisson can be more profound ; Robinson, in his happier moments, can be fully as clear ; Tierney can be as biting ; Brougham can be more terrible ; Macintosh can (or rather could) be more ornate ; and scores that could be named are more lengthy ; but, whether we regard the aspect of the man, the manner in which he delivers himself, or the general principles upon which he proceeds, Canning in our opinion, stands without a rival, and with but little chance of a successful imitator. When, in addition to those brilliant qualities, the boldness and value of his conduct are taken into the account, we have no hesitation in saying that, taking him all in all. Mr. Canning reflects more honor upon his office than any office could reflect upon him.—*Dissenters' Gazette.*

Bengal Hurkaru Jan. 15.

CLERICAL MAGISTRATES.

It is now almost universally agreed that Clergyman make bad Magistrates ; experience has fully established this fact, and the cause alone allows of dispute. One of our contemporaries has ingeniously argued that Clergymen make bad Magistrates, because, being themselves persons of great purity of life, they feel too strong an indignation against human infirmity, and are hurried by the sentiment into measures of undue severity. Certain it it, that their errors in the discharge of their magisferial duties are seldom on the side of indulgence, and we are strongly inclined to suspect that their too exclusive regard to the spiritual welfare of mankind has much to do with the circumstance we have noted. Clergymen, bearing in mind the terrific punishments which await sin in the other world, naturally regard the earthly inflictions of whippings, imprisonments, treadmills, bread and water, &c. as things of small account, and hardly worthy of a thought when the benefit of explaining any kind of mortal delinquency on this side of the grave is considered. Regarding the world merely as a stage appointed for probation and suffering, they are prone to measure out heavy chastisements to the lightest errors under the persuasion that surrow is the proper business of man during his pilgrimage on earth, and that inflictions must necessarily be salutary, either as corrective or expiatory of offences. When the Clerical Magistrate observes any lapse into vice, how can he balance a few months more or less at the tread-mill against endless torments in lakes of burning brimstone ? *Obsta principiis* is naturally his rule of action, and he lays the temporal rod heavily on the delinquent, in the hope of saving him from a futurity of fortune. We hear holy men disserting daily on the insignificance of earthly griefs and sorrows and they certainly, when they have the power, act up to their precepts by dealing out sharp chastisements as if they were the merest trifles conceivable. This professional habits of regarding the pains and tribulations of the flesh in so light a point of view, though highly creditable to the Clergy in their spiritual character, is rather displeasing to the public when it appears in their magisterial capacity. The community is averse to see punishments carried beyond temporal occasions, and, confining its views to the policy of this world, it is apt to call that rigour injustice, which is prompted by a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of the offender, or, as our above quoted contemporary contends by an immoderate indignation against vice in the Reverend Magistrates, whose own life is of superior purity. There are some persons, it must be confessed however, among the laity, who are well pleased that the edification of the soul should be worked out by the salutary afflictions of the body. Thus, when the prisoners were dying of dysentery by scores in the Penitentiary, and it was proposed to remove those not yet touched by the disease, some pious people vehemently resisted the pro-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

FOR EVER GONE.

For ever gone! oh, chilling sound
That tolls the knell of hope and joy!
Potent with torturing pang to wound,
But not in mercy to destroy.

For ever gone! What words of fear
Replete with wild mysterious
The Christian kneels to
A Saviour's all

For a brief
And the
Thus was it with
That is

For ever
Dumb!
But
om the tomb.

fate!
thence
state,
mortal sense.

The
withered flower,
man, owns death's embrace;
But bursting forth, in summer hour,
Prepare anew to run life's race.

And shall it be that man alone
Dies, never more to rise again?
Of all creation, highest one,
Created but to live in vain?

For ever gone! oh, dire despair!—
Look to the heavens, the earth, the sea—
Go, read a Saviour's promise there—
Go, heir of Immortality!

(Continued from the third Page.)

posal, alleging the great blessing it was to the poor wretches to have the advantage of the spiritual instruction of the Ordinary of that prison! "But they are perishing there like rotten sheep," was the reply.—"Aye, but consider what care is taken of their souls!" was the rejoinder.

The above remarks have been suggested by an action (REDDAWAY *v.* COHAM) for false imprisonment, tried at Exeter last week. The plaintiff was a farmer, the defendant, as is usual in such cases, a Clerical Magistrate. The plaintiff had impounded and under tenant's cow: the Reverend Magistrate being probably a person of great purity of life himself, and of exceeding charity, was so indignant at this proceeding, that he issued a warrant against Reddaway for *stealing* the cow. On apprehension, the prisoner was carried to the Reverend Gentleman's house but not examined till the next morning, having passed the night in custody. According to the statement of the Counsel for the prosecution, the Reverend Magistrate's first words previous to examination, when the prisoner was brought into his presence in the morning, were "*Reddaway I'll send you to jail.*" As was well observed by Mr. Serjeant Wilde, such a determination before hearing a man was not likely to be altered on hearing him, and although Reddaway explained that he had impounded the cow of his tenant, under the supposition that he was legally entitled to do so, he was committed for a felony by the Reverend Magistrate, whose indignation against the vice of meddling with cows ran so high that he wrote a letter to the jailor, intimating to him that the plaintiff was a bad man, or some charitable thing to that effect. If we may judge from the statement before us, the legal part of the affair exactly accorded with the moral character of it. Mr. Coham, it is alleged, took down the examination of one of the witnesses long after he had committed the prisoner. He also, it is stated, on meeting one of the witnesses (whose evidence would have shewn that no felony had been committed by Reddaway) released him from his recognizances, telling him that he need not attend the assizes. After notice of action, the Reverend Gentleman seems to have apprehended, for the first time, that all this was not exactly right, for he offered, it is affirmed, *one pound* to the plaintiff Reddaway, in compensation for *twelve weeks of imprisonment!!!*

We regret extremely to say, that this trial was not brought to a regular conclusion, and that the Judge having interposed some legal objection, the nature of which was not explained, the investigation did not proceed, and the unrebutted statement of the prosecutor must therefore be considered as *ex parte*. After the examination of two witnesses, the Learned Judge (Sir J. Littledale) called upon the Counsel on both sides to speak with him. *A discussion, not made public*, followed for some time, at the end of which Mr. Serjeant Wilde again addressed the Jury. He said, that a course had been taken which would render it unnecessary for the Jury to give any verdict. The Learned Judge had intimated a doubt which there was in his mind, as to whether the action could, in the point of law, be maintained, even if the irregular conduct imputed to the defendant should be proved.

It would have been quite as satisfactory to the public we cannot help thinking, if the Learned Judge had openly avowed the nature of this doubt. These private discussions between Judge and Counsel, in such *peculiarly delicate cases*, involving the respectability of the Magistracy, and that too in the instance of a Clergyman, may possibly be regarded with suspicion by that portion of the community which is jealous of any concealment or supression in the administration of justice. In fairness to the defendant, we must observe here, that he did not avail himself to the full extent of this secret technical objection in his favour, but consented to a reference. Thus therefore the prosecution dropped and no doubt the Reverend Mr. Coham, without any kind of inquiry into the truth of the charges alleged against him, will be continued in the Commission of the Peace. The propriety of this reference in this case is such [illegible] that the properity of [illegible] Coham was most [illegible] of Reddaway was [illegible] event, a reference does [illegible] of the offending party, [illegible] requires. It will not put Coham clear with the world [illegible] prove groundless, and it will not [illegible] the Magistracy should they be [illegible]

The Examiner, July 30.

Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 17.

Asiatic Selections.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Fund for the encouragement of Steam Navigation between Great Britain and India, was held at the Town Hall yesterday. Charles Lushington, Esq. having been unanimously called to the Chair, opened the business of the Meeting in the following terms:—

"GENTLEMEN,—The general object of the present Meeting has been already announced in the newspapers, but you will allow me to recal to your recollection, that at the General Meeting of Subscribers to the Fund for encouraging a permanent communication by Steam Vessels, between Great Britain and Bengal, held in this Hall on the 17th December, 1823, it was resolved,

"'That the amount received, under the subscription opened for this purpose, (deducting therefrom any disbursements authorized by a General Meeting, or Committee of the Subscribers,) or if the neat receipts from the subscription shall exceed the sum of one Lac of Sicca Rupees, so much thereof as shall amount to that sum, be assigned, as a Premium, to any individuals, or Company, being British subjects, who may first establish a communication by Steam Vessels between Great Britain and Bengal, by either of the routes above mentioned, before the expiration of the year, 1826.'

"'That the communication, required for the Premium above stated, shall be considered to have been established on the completion of two voyages, or passages, from Great Britain to Bengal, and two voyages from Bengal to Great Britain, by the vessel or vessels of any individuals or Company, being British subjects, within a period not exceeding an average of seventy days for each of the four Voyages; provided further, that such vessel, or vessels, be not of a less burthen than three hundred tons; or three hundred and fifty tons, whilst the Act of Parliament, which requires that burthen for British Ships proceeding to India, shall remain in force.'

"The Subscriptions were to be lodged in the hands of the Government Agents, and invested in Public Securities of the Remittable Loan. It was also resolved,

"'That all claims to the Premium receivable under the foregoing Rules, or to any part thereof, be finally determined by the Committee of Managers, to be elected at the present General Meeting of Suscribers; and in the event of any part of the amount subscribed remaining unappropriated in the hands of the Government Agents, at the expiration of the year 1826, and of no persons being entitled to receive the same, that the balance so remaining be at the disposal of a General Meeting of Subscribers, for any purpose connected with the object of promoting a permanent communication by Steam vessels, between Great Britain and Bengal; either by a partial reimbursement of expence incurred in a meritorious, though unsuccessfull attempt to establish Steam Packets as proposed; or by any other application of the unappropriated funds in hand to the purpose above stated, which may appear just and proper. If any balance remain, which may not be so applied, it shall be returned to the Subscribers, or their representatives in proportion to their respective subscriptions."

"The period fixed for claiming the Bonus, expired on the 31st of December last, and as you are aware, no successful candidate for it is forthcoming. It devolves, therefore, on this Meeting to determine on the disposal of the Subscriptions which have accumulated, ammounting, on the 10th of this month, to 61,200 Rupees, in remittable paper, and a further sum in cash of about 6,100 Rupees, according to a statement received from the Government Agents.

"It will not, I hope, be deemed presumption in me, if I suggest to the Meeting that there is one individual who has the strongest claim on their liberal consideration; and in mentioning Captain Johnston's name, I believe I do but meet the expectation of almost every individual now present.

"The Meeting of December 1823, recognised by a vote of thanks, the zealous and active exertions of Captain Johnston in promoting the cause of Steam Navigation in this country, and this community must be fully aware how anxiously he stimulated the Mercantile body at home to undertake the experiment, until he succeeded in procuring the equipment of the Steam Ship *Enterprise*, which he gallantly and gloriously conducted, through every peril of Steam Navigation, in the most tempestuous seas, from the Thames to the Hooghly.

"I can imagine the feelings of honest and just exultation which must have animated Captain Johnston's bosom, when on reaching Table Bay, the Amsterdam Battery of the King's Castle at the Cape of Good Hope, thundered forth its congratulations; when he was welcomed on his arrival in Calcutta by the plaudits of his fellow countrymen; and received the acknowledgements of the Supreme Government, for the benefit he had conferred upon India, by his gallant achievement.

"To him the State was primarily indebted for the services of the *Enterprise*, during the hostilities with the Burmese—services which proved of inestimable advantage, and to him it in a great degree that we owe the satisfactory result, that we cannot now travel up or down the river without being exhilarated by the pleasing spectacle of passing Steam Vessels.

"Captain Johnston's success, however, has not been sufficiently perfect to entitle the owners of the *Enterprise* to the Bonus; and though we may regret the failure as to time, we are bound, I think, to recognize, by our applause, and by our largess, the substantial merits of Capt. Johnston's exertions. I should add, that Capt. Johnston has been a considerable loser by relinquishing the command of a vessel of which he was part owner, in order more efficiently to promote the object of Steam Navigation. I therefore propose,

"That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be voted to Captain Johnston, for the prominent, zealous, and active part which he has taken in the establishment of Steam Navigation in this country, and that the amount of one-half of the Funds now accumulated be granted to him, as a mark of the respect and gratitude of the Subscribers for his perseverance, intrepidity, and public spirit. The motion was seconded by Commodore Hayes; when Mr. G. A Prinsep proposed, seconded by Mr. Colvin, as an amendment to this proposition, that, with reference to claims which would be brought forward at this Meeting, on the part of the Proprietors of the *Enterprise* Steam Vessel and Mr. James Taylor, that the sum of twenty thousand Rupees was a sufficient remuneration for Captain Johnstone."

This amendment was negatived, and the original proposition carried.

A letter was read by the Chairman, forwarded through Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., from the Committee appointed by the Proprietors of the *Enterprise*, stating the losses ocurred in this speculation, and claiming compensation from the Fund to the amount of their loss. It was proposed by Mr. Colvin, and seconded by Mr. Mackillop and carried unanimously, that such claim was inadmissible.

It was proposed by Captain Forbes, and seconded by Major Jackson, that the remaining moiety of the Funds be held at the disposal of the Committee for two years, for the purpose of remunerating any successful attempt, within that period, which may carry into effect the object of the original Subscription, or otherwise appropriate it under the 6th clause of the Resolution passed at a Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 17th December, 1823.

It was proposed by Mr. G. A. Prinsep, seconded by Commodore Hayes, as an amendment to this proposition; That the remaining moiety of the Funds should be given to Mr. James Taylor, in compensation for the heavy losses he has sustained in his efforts to establish the Steam communication between Great Britain and India. This amendment was negatived, and the proposition carried.

The thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to Mr. Lushington, for his able conduct in the Chair, on the motion of Major Jackson.

The Meeting then adjourned.

C. LUSHINGTON *Chairman.*

Calcutta, 17th Jan. 1827. [*Govt. Gaz.*

Cotton Market of China.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Boston of 1st August:—

"The *Alert* has proceeded to New Orleans and has taken on board a cargo of Cotton, for the Canton Market at 7 cents, per I lib I have no doubt it will bring 11 cents."

This vessel will we understand, be the first from the United States to Canton with a cargo of Cotton, and considering the high repute in which American Cotton is held, the comparatively low price at which this shipment is made, and the prevailing prices according to the last advices from Canton which were, we believe, from 10 to 13 tales per picul, the expectations of the shipper do not seem too sanguine. Should this attempt succeed and further shipments be made, the Cotton will be a formidable opponent to the other species that have been hitherto sent to Canton, and the amount of direct exportations from the U. S. will henceforth enter marterially into mercantile estimates regarding that market.

The Bengal Chronicle, Jan. 19.

This City was yesterday visited by an Earth-quake, it occurred at XI. 22 19, A. M. as ascertained by its having stopped an astronomical Clock at Mr. Gray's. The pendulum of this Clock vibrates from W. S. W. to E. N. E. the face of the Clock being opposite to N. N. W. Another of Mr. Gray's astronomical Clocks which faces the W. S. W. and the pendulum of which accordingly vibrates from N. N. W. to S. S. E. was not stopped. A third astronomical Clock on the same premises, placed facing the E. S. E. was not going when the Earthquake occurred, but the pendulum was set in motion by the shock and continued to go until stopped.

The time when the shock took effect, as above mentioned, may be depended on as correct, and the other particulars will be no doubt, found interesting with regard to determining the direction of the vibrating motion of the earth on the occasion.

Ben. Hurk. Jan. 20.

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT THE COBOURG THEATER TWO MEN KILLED.

This morning, a short time before twelve o'clock, a dreadful accident took place at the Cobourg Theatre, which, we are sorry to say, has proved fatal to two individuals connected with the theatre. During the time Mr. Glossop was proprietor of the theatre, he, as a reduction in the expenditure, erected, at the back of the theatre, a gasometer, by which the house was nightly lighted. The gasometer always swam in a tank of water of considerable dimensions; but within the last two years it has not been used, it being found to be unfit, and caused an annoyance to the audience. Yet the gasometer remained swimming in the tank, the water of which had remained stagnated for some time, by which means it had become impregnated with gas from the gasometer, yet it never was considered to be in a dangerous state. However, this morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, three men named Dawson, Webb, and Duke, the former the second master carpenter to the theatre, and the two latter, his assistants, had occasion to go into the gas room for some purpose with a lighted candle, when no sooner was the door opened, than the whole blew up, and, shocking to relate, the two men, Duke and Webb were buried immediately in the ruins. Dawson was actually blown on to the stage, where the Corps Dramatique were rehearsing the play of Pizarro. Workmen instantly set to work, and, assisted by the men belonging to Astley's Theatre, they succeeded in digging out Duke from the ruins, after he had been there twenty minutes, and in about an hour afterwards discovered Webb, both of whom were senseless, and their heads so dreadfully injured, that the brains of both protruded through their ears. They were immediately carried to the Hospital, where they died soon after. Dawson, although dreadfully injured, still survives. Webb and Duke, we understand, have left families to bewail their untimely end. About two years and a half ago, the gasometer at the same theatre blew up, and caused considerable mischief.

Manchester, 5th Sept.—The modification to the corn laws has spread a spirit of greater confidence over our market than has, for a long time, been experienced. The state of the exchanges had induced many merchants to wait till the averages were struck, with the intention of having remittances in grain or in bills more cheaply procured. The prospect that no importations would take place, disconcerted these plans; but the measures to which Ministers have resorted will enable them now to be carried into effect? and I know that the chance of obtaining remittances on more favorable terms, and the probability that goods will be taken in exchange for the imported, have encouraged many manufacturers to give out work more freely than they had previously done. The market of to-day has been equal to that of the last four successive market days; but every attempt to obtain an increased price has failed. People buy because they think goods cannot be lower; but talk to them of an advance, and they at once suspend their purchases. Manufacturers can, however, replace what they sell at a small profit, so that though an advance cannot be anticipated while so many factories, and so many hands are out of work, the probability is that the confidence which will be given by the partial repeal of the corn laws will gradually bring the unemployed machinery, whether it be wood, or iron, or muscle, into activity.

A few months since several of the inhabitants of Kensington-gore, Knightsbridge, and Brompton, signed a memorial to his Majesty, soliciting the previlege of a gate for foot passengers into Hyde-Park—there being no accommodation of the sort between Hyde-Park corner and Kensington, except through the Horse Barracks at Knightsbridge, which is on sufferance, and is both dangerous from restive horses—and little conducive to the morals of females entrusted with children. The memorial was presented by Lords Morley to Mr. Peel, and submitted by the Right Honourable Secretary to his Majesty, who was graciously pleased to accede to the prayer of the petitioners; and orders were forthwith given for its erection; and it is now in progress, and no doubts in a few days will be open; it is situated opposite Lord Listowel's.

MANSION HOUSE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

Charges of wilfully detaining a Ship's Register.—An information was laid on Statute 6th Geo. IV. cap. 110, sec. 27. against Robert Shewan, Captain of the brig Diana, just arrived from the coast of Arica, with a valuable cargo.

The information was laid by the owners, Messrs. Williamson, and Watson, who attended with Mr. Cotterell, their Solicitor to support it. The Captain also attended, accompanied by Mr. Hombler, jun. as his Solicitor.

Alderman Lucas, who presided for the Lord Mayor, after having read the information, required the Captain to plead.

The Captain said he was not guilty.

Mr. Hobler, jun. stated that it would be but proper that the Alderman should be informed how it happened that the Captain appeared before him. The ship was sent from Liverpool to the Isle de Los, on the coast of Africa, last year Soon after her arrival there the Captain died,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 7TH FEBRUARY, 1827.

(Continued from the last Page..)

and after him the mate, and the next in command. No officer having been left in the ship, application was made by the consignee of the cargo to the Naval Office in command on that station, for the appointment of Some person qualified to navigate her. The Commanding officer had no persons to whom to entrust this important charge. The consignee of the cargo was therefore obliged to select some persons himself to undertake the duty; and Captain Shewan being master of a coasting vessel in that part of the world, was offered and accepted the command, and his name was endorsed on the Register in the regular way. The Captain had brought the ship to England, and on arriving in London, he had reported her to the Custom-house, and exhibited his papers and the register to the proper officer appointed to examine such documents who, after having satisfied himself of their correctness, returned them to him. The Captain had disbursed considerable sums on account of the ship, having been obliged amongst other things, to take up some fresh hands to assist in navigating her into the Thames, on account of the sickness of part of the crew, and had sent his account to the owner, and was ready to verify it by the vouchers in his possession. The owners had offered to refer the account to two brokers, to which proposition the captian had agreed, and he therefore considered himself entitled to retain the register until the matter should be settled.

After a long discussion, Alderman Lucas said, it appeared to him that, according to the Act, there must be a "wilful" detention of the register. Now that had not been shown, for the Captain had complied with the law immediately on arriving in London, by going to the custom house, and exhibiting his Manifest and Register to the proper officer. He (Alderman Lucas) considered himself bound to dismiss the information, and he at the same time handed the Regiater to the Captain and directed him to be ready at all times to produce it when required by a custom house officer.

We understand that the Captain was taken into custody two or three days before this, on a warrant issued by the Lord Mayor, who when the defendant came to the Mansion House, late in the afternoon, with the officer, required, him to shew him the registers. His Lordship then impounded the register and set the Captain at liberty, on his parole.

Supl. to the Govt. Gaz. Jan. 23.

Europe.

(From the Pilote.)

AUGSBURGH, AUG. 29.

"The last news received from Constantinople, by way of Bucharest, (through which a courier dispatched by the Russian Embassy passed on the 15th in great haste to Akerman) is by no means satisfactory. According to this news, which, however, requires confirmation, the Capital of the Ottoman Empire has been the theatre of some tumultuous and sanguinary scenes. It appears, that the Sultan, in pursuing his plans of reform, has not paid sufficient respect to the religious feelings of the people, and what perhaps is worse, he has not been sufficiently mindful of the old and cherished customs of the Mussulmen. Almost universal discontent has been the necessary consequence of so unwise and imprudent a procedure, and the disposition of men's minds which had been kept down some time from fear, inspired by the violent measures of the Reformers, at length displayed itself, by an insurrection of the populace of that immense City, to which even the Ulemas, whose subservience had previously been confidently relied on, were, it is supposed, not altogether strangers. On the day of the 4th, at the very moment that the Sultan was to go to the Grand Mosque, to offer, his customary prayers, the fermentation, which, up to that time, had been displayed only by a sullen silence, burst out in seditious cries among the crowd assembled round the place, where his Highness had to pass. The soldiers of the Grand Signior of the new organization disposed themselves to seize the most outrageous, but they opposed a resistance, which was not perhaps expected, and compelled the soldiers to retrace their steps towards the Seraglio. The mob began to follow up this apparent advantage, but they were severely repulsed; and for that time, their rash attempts has no other effect than to make some hundreds of the boldest bite the dust.

"During the night and next day, strong patrols scoured the streets of Constantinople, and of the suburbs, in every sense slaughtering every one who appeared suspicious. The courier left the city while these things were going on, and did not, consequently, learn the final result of this rash rising.

CALEDONIAN MERCURY,—SEPTEMBER 2.

London August 30.

It is currently reported that his Majesty intends to go to Ramsgate in the autumn of the present year, and that East Cliffe House, formerly the residence of the Marquis Wellesley, is to be made ready to receive him. The sea air is strongly recommended by the King's physicians, and the sequestrated situation of this fine mansion seems more congenial to the retired habits of his Majesty than the public site of the Pavilion at Brighton, which admits of no privacy whatever. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Maryborough inspected East Cliffe House during their stay at Margate.

The Paris papers last received insist that a Congress of the great European powers is about to assemble at Johnnisberg, to consider the state of Portugal and Spain, and the affairs of Greece. There seems no great authority for this rumour.

The Austrian Government has, it appears, made a law against slavery, declaring that the moment any slave touches the Austrian territory be shall be from that moment free.

New York papers have been received to the 2d ult. The contain accounts from the Caraccas, where a civil war is apprehended, in consequence of the commotion excited by General Paez. Bolivar is expected to restore tranquility, and it is thought that Paez will be condemned to death.

Buenos Ayres papers have been received to the 23d June. There is nothing in these papers to confirm the report lately current, on the authority of letters from Monte Video, of the Buenos Ayrean fleet having been destroyed. On the contrary, up to the date of these journals, the republicans boast of having successfully manœuvred in presence of a superior force, inflicted some injury on the enemy, and got off unhurt themselves.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Board has issued a series of new regulations, to be observed for the messing of officers and soldiers on board transports, which must add considerably to the comfort of such a valuable branch of his Majesty's service. The master of a transport is to keep a sufficient and respectable table, including breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper, and a pint of good wine per day for each officer. The entire charge for the mess is not to be paid until the termination of the voyage, when the master must produce a certificate from the commanding officer, stating that he treated the gentlemen of the mess well, and the transports must not sail for their destination until both the agent of transports and commanding officers of troops embarked are satisfied that the stock laid in is good and sufficient. The mess of an officer to the following stations is rated as follows three-fourths of which the commissioners of the Navy will discharge:—New South Wales, L. 78; Ceylon, L. 70; Mauritius, L. 55; Cape of Good Hope, L. 40; St. Helena, L. 40; Rio de Janeiro, L. 30; Jamaica, L. 32; Leeward Islands, L. 28; Bermudas and North America, L. 25; Gibraltar, L. 15; Malta and Ionian Islands, L. 25; coast of Africa, L. 30. Amount to be paid by the officer on embarkation, the remainder to be paid by the Commissioners of the Navy;—New South Wales, L. 20; Ceylon, L. 20; Mauritius, L. 15; Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, L. 10; Rio de Janeiro, L. 8; Jamaica, L. 9; Leeward Islands, L. 8; Bermuda and North America, L. 6; Gibraltar, L. 4; Malta and the Ionian Islands, L. 6.; Coast of Africa, L. 8. In addition to the above the master is to receives a day.—*Cal. Merc. Sept.* 2.

(From the Quotidienne.)

PARIS, SEPT. 3.

"The liberal Journals, and especially the *Constitutionnel*, are alarmed at the meeting of the European Diplomatists at Johannisbergh. Wherever M. Metternich happens to be, there revolution has its fears; it is in vain that M. de Villele assures them by saying, 'fear nothing—the Congress will not meddle with your interests; its only object is to regulate some differences with respect to the Principalities of the Rhine. I hate disturbance as much as you hate the Holy Alliance, and at all hazards I will sacrifice the Holy Alliance for quiet's sake.'—Such words give no confidence to the *Constitutionnel*, in which we have yesterday a violent diatribe against M. de Metternich and the meeting at Johannisbergh. The fears of the *Constitutionnel*, (it does not at all dissemble them), are that the Congress should awake the Holy Alliance, and thus affect the constitution of Portugal. Now, precisely what causes its fears causes our joy. Yes, the Holy Alliance is wanted, in the present troubled state of society. What a mighty guarantee does not that grand and noble association of Kings, that generous association for the restoration of the Dymnastics of Europe, offer? One of the gravest faults of the President of the Council certainly is his having contributed to weaken the system on which the Holy Alliance reposed.

"PARIS, SEPT. 3.

"Letters from Warsaw announce, that the Grand Duke Constantine was occupied, from ages in the North Sea, is at present in Paris.

the 18th to the 22d July, in visiting the Polish Governments under his superintendence. His Royal Highness, after inspecting the troops of Lithuania, arrived on the 19th at Brest-Lithowsky. It is quite certain, that he will not assist at the Coronation at Moscow.

CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

(From the Nottingham Herald, September 6.)

A gentleman of this town has been kind enough to favour us with a sight of a curious document. It appears that, in the year 1745, when the peace and happiness of this country were menaced by the intriguse of the exiled family of the Stuarts, and when an army of Highlanders, assisted by a body of French troops, and led by the grandson of the unfortunate and ill-advised James, had penetrated into the kingdom, and were on their march towards the motropolis, the town of Nottingham was one of the first to show its loyalty and attachment to the reigning family. An offer was accordingly made to Government to raise a body of men to oppose the further progress of the rebels, and the document to which we have alluded, and of which a copy will be found below, was a commission granted by his Majesty George II. to the then Mayor of Nottingham, authorising his subjects of this town to take up arms and form associations for the purpose therein expressed, and the Mayor to grant commissions, and exercise such troops, The documment bears the sign manual of the King, and of the then Duke of Newcastle, and runs as follows:—

"GEORGE R.

"George the Second, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our trusty and well beloved Henry Butler, Esq. Mayor of our town of Nottingham, greeting. Whereas several of our loyal subjects, in our town of Nottingham, have testified unto us their earnest desire, at this time of comcom danger, when a rebellion is actually begun within this our kingdom, in favour of a Popish Pretender, to enter into associations for taking up arms for the common defence, and have desired our Royal approbation and authority for their so doing; we, therefore, having a just sense of so commendable a zeal, and being desirous to encourage this seasonable instance of their loyalty to us, and their concern for the religion and liberties of their country, have thought fit hereby to give you power and authority, and we do hereby authorise and empower you to signify to our well-affected subjects, our Royal approbation of the said design, and to form into troops or companies such persons as shall be willing to associate themselves for the purpose aforesaid, in our town of Nottingham, and to grant Commissions in our name to such of them as you shall think proper to exercise and command; and for your executing the power and authority hereby given and granted to you, this shall be a sufficient warrant.

Given at our Court at Kensington, the twenty-ninth day of September, 1745, in the nineteeth year of our reign.

(By his Majesty's command.)

"HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

"Henry Butler, Esq. Mayor of Nottingham."

SEPTEMBER 7.

(From the Etoile.)

"PARIS, SEPT. 4.—"It is not true, as reported by the *Drapeau Blanc* and the *Constitutionnel*, that 4,000 men, under the orders of Misas, have overrun Catalonia, proclaiming Charles V. The latter of these Journalists goes even the length of asseting, that they have attempted to take possession of Seo d'Urgel. We beg to inform the Novelist of the *Drapeau Blanc*, that there is a French garrison in Seo d'Urgel.

"A letter from Tarsons, of the 30th May, states, that the plague has committed dreadful ravages at Andona; the living can no longer inter the dead. In a number of quarters, which have been shut up, the few survivors that have not been attacked by the plague, are dying of diseases, generated by the dead bodies, left rotting in the houses. The Pacha, who arrived there four days before, has communicated the infection to Tarsons.—From 15 to 20, out of every 50 attacked, have died there. At Andona, on the contrary, 49 out of every 50 attacked, have died.

"The Petersburgh *Gazettes*, of the 17th and 19th August, contain no news of interest. On the 29th July, there was a dreadful storm in the Government of Toula. Roofs of iron were torn off, and houses knocked down. The hailstones weighed from five to thirty-four *loth*, and were as large, some of them, as pigeon's eggs, some as hen's and some even as large as goose eggs!

"Capt. Parry, so celebrated by his voy-

"The *Gazette* of Madrid, of the 24th Au-

gust, contains the following article:—

"Some Paris Journals, at loss for means to interest their readers, have pretended that the City of Grenada was destroyed by an earthquake. It is true, that the district around this City has frequently experienced visitations of that kind, and especially some months ago, events which the *Gazette* regularly announced, but we have not learned that a single house was thrown down, nor that any new shocks have been experienced since the middle of last month."

Some doubt exists as to the manner in which Mr. FARQUHAR's property will be divided among his heirs, in consequence of his dying intestate. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the English law to solve the question; but have been informed that the whole heritable property will fall to be divided between the ons of Mrs. MORTIMER, who was the eldest aister of the deceased, while they will also be sentitled to their share of the personal estate slong with their sisters, and the children of Mrs. FRASER. Rating Mr. FARQUHAR's property, therefore, at a million sterling, Messrs. JAMES and GEORGE MORTIMER will each succeed to 250,000*l.*; whilst Mrs. AIKEN, Mrs. LUMSDEN, Lady POLE, and Mr. FRASER, will receiv about 100,000*l.* each.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

Mr. Lushington left town yesterday morning, for Coombe Wood, the seat of the Earl of Liverpool, and after transacting business with his Lordship, returned to town in the afternoon.

Mr. Canning arrived in town about five o'clock yesterday afternoon from Brighton.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex honoured the Egyptian Hall with a visit on Saturday last, and was much pleased with the various exhibitions seen at these well known rooms. The view of Rouen, at the Pœcilorama, with its well managed changes of atmosphere, drew from his Royal Highness very warm and repeated expressions of admiration.

Sir Richard Birnie, Chief Magistrate of Polic and the Chief Magistrates of the different Police Offices, made their monthly Report yesterday, at the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, of the State of Police, &c. in the Metropolis.

All the accounts from those parts of the north of Europe sufficiently near to England to receive intelligence of the plans agitated in the late Cabinet Councils, indicate the greatest activity in the markets for every description of produce, but especially corn. Oats advanced full 30 per cent. and wheat still more; while sugar, coffee, and some other articles of colonial produce, the diffusion of which is believed to depend on the activity of the trade in corn, also experienced an advance. The transactions yesterday of the colonial market in Mincing-lane were also distinguished by a briskness which has not been experienced for a very long time past, although business there has of late been far from languid.

Despatches were received this morning, at the Colonial Department, from Colonel Arthur, at Van Dieman's Land.

Dispatches were sent off yesterday from the Foreign Office to the Earl of Clanwilliam, our Minister at Berlin, and also to Lord Granville, our Ambassador at Paris.

The Duke of York was engaged yesterday morniug transacting business with Sir Herbet Taylor, his Military Secretary. His Royal Highness was visited by his usual medical attendants. The Lord Chancellor visited the Royal Duke yesterday.

Count Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, transacted business, yesterday, with Mr. Secretary Canning, at his Office in Downing-street.

Mr. Wynn, President of the Board of Control, and Sir Robert Farquhar (late Governor of the Mauritus) transacted business, yesterday afternoon, with Mr. Lushington, at the Treasury.—*Sept.* 7.

The New Times,—September 8.

MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

(Extract of a Private Letter.)—Rochdale, September 5.—It was with the greatest pleasure that I can, at length, say, there is a *real* improvement in trade. The most gloomy cannot now deny it. Our market for woollen goods, yesterday, was decidedly the best we have had this year. Every piece brought forward was sold, and that too at advanced prices. The cotton trade is also reviving. It is true that it employs but few hands in this district; but what there are, are for the most part in full employment—the spinners, I believe, are all in work again. The step which Ministers have taken, with regard to the importation of foreign grain, is one which cannot fail to benefit us exceedingly; it is step too, which will make them deservedly popular; or rather, I should say, confirm the popularity which they possessed before

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with all classes. In the first place, there is this immediate benefit—that oatmeal, which is the great article of food here, and had risen, within the last three months, from 31s. to 52s. per load (a *famine price*), has fallen to 45s., and is sinking still; and the same is taking place with regard to other articles of food. Then, it has given a spur to trade, which is already felt; for the manufacturers are in high spirits, anticipating orders for goods in return for the corn imported.

There is, however, one point which demands the most serious consideration, and which loudly calls for the attention of those who are in authority. It is this—what is to become of the *surplus* population in the manufacturing districts? For it is a total impossibility, that *all* should ever again get into full employment. Trade may revive and flourish; but we can never expect—indeed it is not to be wished—that it should ever be in that *delirious* state from the re-action of which we are now suffering. The substantial manufacturers will not launch out as they then did, while as many as we were trading on fictitious capital are entirely disabled. What, then, I say again, is to become of our surplus population? The misfortune is, that whole families are brought up to the same trade; they cannot branch off as in other places, where there are diversities of callings. But, I conclude—I only mention the fact—I leave it for others to reason upon it.

The festivities of Bartholomew-fair closed last night. The efforts made by the "City authorities" to do away altogether with this annual spectacle have been more successful this year than they have hitherto been. The prices of the ground on which the booths were to have been formed have been so excessively high, that few of the public showmen could afford the expense; and those who did venture on the undertaking, have been miserable losers. Hence the absence of Gyngell, Saunders, and other prominent votaries of this description of amusement. The weather also has been materially against the receipts.

The Army.

Detachments belonging to the 3d and 54th Regiments of Foot, received orders to embark yesterday afternoon, at Billingsgate, from Gravesend, en route to Chatham.

Detachments belonging to the 4th and 13th Regiments of Light Dragoons, are ordered to march this day, from Westminster, for the Cavalry Depot Maidstone.

Detachments belonging to the 6th, 38th, and 41st Regiments of Infantry were ordered to embark yesterday, at Billingsgate, for Gravesend, en route to Canterbury.

Detachments belonging to the 35th, 27th, 70th, and 76th Regiments of foot, are ordered to march this day from Westminster for Portsmouth.

A Detachment belonging to the 85th Regiment of Infantry was ordered to embark yesterday, at Billingsgate, for Gravesend, en route to Dover.

Detachments belonging to the 1st Battalion of the 6th, 71st, and 94th Regiments of Foot, are ordered to march this day, from Westminster for Plymouth.

Detachments belonging to the 4th Light Dragoons and the 35th, 70th, 1st Battalion of the 60th, 71st, 41st, and 94th, Regiments of Infantry, arrived in Town on Sunday, from Scotland, en route to join their respective Corps and Depots.

The Recordership of Bristol.

This situation was held by the late Lord Gifford. A London Paper having stated that the emoluments amounted to 2000 £ per annum, the *Bristol Journal* of saturday last has the following statement upon the subjects:—

"The gratuity, we are credibly informed, is one hundred guineas for the gaol delivery, which takes place *only once* in the year, a present of a pipe of Port and a hogshead of Madeira Wine, and free quarters at the Mansion-house during his stay in the city. The situation being now vacant, we cannot omit the opportunity of reminding the Worshipful Body, the Aldermen of our City, who appoint his Successor, of memorial, with nearly three hundred signatures affixed to it of the most respectable of their fellow citizens, presented to them more than a twelve month since, but to which they have deigned no reply, requesting them to use their endeavour to procure for the city two Gaol Deliveries, and two Nisi Prius Courts in the course of the year. It surely might with much propriety be now stipulated with the new Recorder, that he should hold two Gaol Deliveries; of the importance and humanity of the alteration no one can doubt; nor have we heard, nor can we conceive, one valid objection that can be urged against such an improvement in our criminal jurisdiction."

SEPTEMBER 9.

That the Greeks have been lately making fresh efforts in various quarters, and that those efforts have been attended with considerable success, appears evident from the intelligence contained in the Etoile. Accounts from Salonica to the beginning of July describe their appearing in the Gulf of Cassendra with a fleet of 35 sail, conveying 3000 men, and of their landing 2000 on the coast, penetrating as far as Poliros, defeating Omer Pacha, and alarming the city of Salonica itself. In the conflict, in which he was worsted, Omer is said to ave personally exposed himself to great danger, and to have only been saved by the devoted bravery of his old and faithful Albanian officers, sixty or seventy of whom perished in his defence. The loss was the more sensibly felt by the Pacha, as they were men on whom he relied as much for protection against the Port itself, as against the enemies of the Turkish name. So closely does he seem to have been pressed by the triumphant Greeks, that he raised and armed a part of the population of Salonica, and sent them to reinforce his army, in consequence of which the invaders re-embarked, and sailed in the direction of Sikia, carrying alarm along the whole coast of his Pachalic, and compelling him to follow them by land, or to build towers and forts in exposed situations to prevent a second landing. At this period, and as though to augment his difficulties, he heard of the revolution at Constantinople, and received the firman which directed him to dissolve the Janissaries under his command. With this order he was no doubt glad to comply, as the Janissaries had always been hostile to him, and in one instance had rebelled and would have destroyed him but for the devotedness and bravery of his Albanians; but the task was not without danger. According to the latest advices, however, he had succeeded, and the Janissaries had surlily yielded a reluctant obedience. The advantages gained by the Mainotes over divisions of Ibrahim Pacha's disciplined Arabs are confirmed from so many quarters, that they can no longer be doubted.

LORD COCHRANE'S EXPEDITION—*(From the Constitutionnel)*—"We publish in our number of this day, three letters from the Provisional Goverment of Greece, among which will be found one which renews the Greek Commission of London, and recalls Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis, leaving only M. Spaniolaki, with whom will be associated two English Pphilhellenes.—It is much to be regretted, that this measure was not decided upon some time since. M. Spaniolaki is a man of talent, honourable in every respect and a true patriot. We call his attention and that of the other Commissioners and subscribers to the new loan an event which appears perfectly inexplicable. We learn that five steam boats, for which Messrs. Luriottis and Orlando had advanced a sum of £123,000, and which an English Engineer, named Galloway, had been employed to build, had been constructed with so much negligencee as to render it impossible to put to sea with them. Several engineers had been called in to examine them, who unanimously declared the steam boats to be useless, and that the constructions of the wheel so bad, that no other English engineer would have suffered them to go of his hands. Why did it happen that Mr. Orlandi and Luriotis did not superintend them during their construction? How, after so many delays, did they not take care to assure themselves that the steamers, when built, would be fit for service?

"All the expectations formed by Lord Cochrane and others, as to the aid to be derived from these boats, are overturned or, at least, delayed for a considerable period. Lord Cochrane could do nothing without them, and, while waiting for their arrival, he was making himself perfectly acquainted with all the bays and coasts. What could he do? Could even his fertile and active genius furnish any new means of obviating these difficulties? But it is surely necessary that some honest and independent men should endeavour to ascertain how the proceeds of the last loan have been applied, and obtain some restitution from Mr. Galloway. We believe him to be a very honest man, for we cannot accuse him of wishing to injure the Greeks; but the injury is real, and those who are interested have a right to demand damages.

"Perhaps there may be found in London, or Paris, men sufficiently generous to take this affair in hand, to bring it before the proper tribunals, and advance the sums necessary to buy at Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, and other places, steam boats already built, and ships of war, which may easily be brought in the north.

The *Colombiano* of the 13th July has brought us a decree of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Colombian Republic, the nature of which cannot fail to prove agreeable to the financial world, as its object is the funding of the national debt of Colombia, both foreign and domestic, and the assigning funds and public revenues for the payment of its interest and the gradual extinction of its capitals. Had this measure been adopted in an effectual manner earlier, it would have saved many difficulties to the Republic, and many heavy losses to her friends. As it is, however, it will in time repair most of the evils which it would have been far wiser to prevent. The *Colombiano* is nearly silent respecting the recent events in Venezuela, and the exact objects of the Revolutionists, or rather Secedents, do not seem to be yet fully developed.

Grain Corps.

(From the London Price Current)

Unless the supplies of spring corn from the Continent should be very much larger than we calculate upon, we think the deficiency at home must hereafter occasion considerable increase in the consumption of wheat, and therefore look with great confidence to the whole of the foreign wheat now here, whether free or under bond, being wanted before next harvest; and we even think it not improbable that we may require a further importation of foreign wheat late in the next summer. Parliament is to meet on the 14th of November next, when it is expected the corn laws will come under immediate discussion. The accounts yet received from the Continent represent the wheat and rye crops as generally good in quantity and quality, but the spring corn is almost universally stated to be very deficient, and the stocks on hand nearly exhausted; and we are informed from many places, that (except by the substitution of rye and wheat for oats) they will have but a small quantity of the latter article for exportation. Our high prices, however, and the uncertainty about an import of wheat, will no doubt occasion as large supplies as can by any means be possibly spared.

Stock of grain, &c. in bond in London, on 26th August:—Wheat 117,655 quarter—Barley, 7053—Oats, 140,329—Beans, 2454—Pease 1220—Linseed, 4919—Rapeseed, 2541—Clover Seed, 34,600 cwt.—Flour, 1633 cwt.

The Morning Post, September 12.

The Money Market.—Little was done in Consols yesterday. The opening price for the account was 79¾ from which they fell to 79, and finally closed at 79¼, sellers. Mexican Bonds experienced some decline in consequence of a report that an embargo had been laid by the Mexican Government on the dollars about to be shipped for England. The opening price of these Securities was 52½, and after being 51¼ they closed at 52¼. Colombian Bonds were heavy toward the close, 33 being the last price. In the Continental Bonds there was scarce any bargain done, and the Money Market generally retains the same apathy in appearance that it has of late evinced.

"CITY, TWO O'CLOCK.—Nothing has occurred in either the British or Foreign Funds to cause the slightest observation. Consols are 78⅞ 79 for money, and 79⅛ for Octotor. Exchequer Bills 19 20; Mexican Bonds about 51; Colombian 83½; Geek 12½ 13; Spanish 10¼. The above quotations may be considered merely nominal, as there has been scarcely a bargain all the morning.

"The letters by the Lisbon Mail, received this morning, do not contain a word of news. Every thing remains perfectly tranquil."

DESPERATE CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE AT MILE END.

On Monday evening last a scene of violence and confusion, such as is seldom witnessed in the Metropolis, took place in the vicinity of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green, in which an organised gang of ruffians, called weavers but more properly denominated determined thieves, played the principal part.

In the early part of that day a gentleman named Brown, a wholesale butcher in Whitechapel market, applied to the Magistrates at Lambeth-street, for the assistance of their officers in the recovery of two bullocks belonging to a him, which had been forcibly taken from his drover. As the grounds of his application, he stated, that on that morning as a drover of his was conveying a number of bullocks to the marshes at West Ham, he was met while passing along the Commercial-road, by a numerous gang of bullock hunters, who violently took away two of the beasts, beat the drover himself severely, and dangerously lacerated his knee.

The Magistrates at once granted the request, and Foster, Lea, and Dalton, assisted by Skillun and Gooding, of Bow-street, were immediately dispatched on the business. They proceeded to Hare-street-fields, and there succeeded in retaking one of the bullocks, and dispersing a gang of ruffians exceeding 200 in number. This they removed, and placed in a stable belonging to the Woodman public-house for security, and hearing that the other beas was in the hands of another gang in the Hackney-fields, they hastened thither, and came up with the desperadoes at Twig Folly.

They here also were successful in making their capture, and removed it to the same public-house, with the intention of conveying both the animals to Mr. Brown, when, on their arriving there, they found that their labours had only commenced; and that so great was the terror inspired in the neighbourhood, that not alone was the pubfichouse barricadoed, but all the shops surrounding it shut up. During the absence of the officers at Twig Folly, a third gang endeavoured to force the public-house, and recover the bullocks, but in this they were unsuccessful, and the officers, having at length got both the animals into their possession, were proceeding with them to their owner, when they were met, about half way, by a terrific multitude, who posted themselves at the corner of Fleet-street-hill, and commenced a most ferocious attack. Large flint stones, brickbats, and missiles of every description, were flung with the greatest rapidity—even the pavement was torn up, and large pieces of granite hurled in every direction. With one of the latter, Read was felled to the pavement, and severely hurt.

Finding the number of their opponents momentarily increasing (both the gangs—that of Twig Folly and Harestreet-fields—having concentrated their strength, and amounting to above 500 persons), and being surrounded and assaulted on all sides, the officers were at length, for self-preservation, compelled to fire on them. This masue, however, had no effect. The ruffians still remained in a firm, compact body, well armed with stones and bludgeons, and, waving the latter, called out, "Come on: we are ready for you." At length, perceiving it would be useless to think of contending, inch by inch, with such numbers, the officers, having drawn their cutlasses, and cocked their pistols, made one desperate effort, and succeeded in dislodging the scoundrels from their ground, and seizing four of their leaders. These have since been examined, and sent to the House of Correction; and it is said, that, in the firing which took place, one life was lost and several persons wounded.

The French Papers received yesterday contain but little intelligence. There are some communications from Spain, but not of a later date than those already received, though they furnish some additional particulars. It would appear that Ferdinand the timid was positively growing courageous; for having discovered that on his first arrival at St. Ilfonso, Mr. Calomarde had sent orders to the Madrid Authorities not to grant any passports for the Royal residence, except to members of the Diplomatic Body, the officers of the Palace, or to individuals provided with a permission from the King himself, his Catholic Majesty had immediately directed the measures to be revoked, and declared that he had had no previous knowledge of its adoption. This mark of sensibility to public opinion might give hopes of future amendment, had not Ferdinand already proved by all his actions that he only considers the interests of the moment, and that if they bid him profess Liberalism he can out-promise and out-act the most revolutionary Liberals, without mingling one grain of sincerity with what he says or what he does. He had prepared a Decree, which was printing, previously to its being made public, by which the Cabinet Councils which had been given up since last year, were revived. The Ministers were now to assemble in Council twice a week under the Presidency of the Minister of Marine, and the discussion of state Affairs was to be general instead of being entrusted to particular Commissions.

The *Etoile*, unable to maintain the calumnious charges of tortures used in Protestant prisons to compel Catholics to change their faith, which it had published as undoubted facts, now says that it cannot vouch for their truth—that it knows nothing about the matter, and that it leaves their authenticity to be vindicated by the English Paper, from which it pretends to have copied them, the *Truth-Teller*, a Journal of which, notwithstanding our inquiries, we cannot find that any one in England has ever heard. This is a specimen of the fairness with which the *Etoile* carries on religious and political controversies. Because the iniquitous invasion of Spain has produced its natural fruits, the wretchedness and ruin of the whole country, and the revival of human sacrifice by a branch of the Catholic Church, the *Etoile* declares that the Protestant Church has its persecutions, and then fabricates a quotation to show that in some Irish Penitentiary instruments *have not been found*, but are *supposed to have been used*,—to put on the head of those prisoners who would not become Protestants." Even were this suppositious case of local and individual interposition established, its impropriety could not blot out the deep criminality with which the Roman Catholic Clergy of Valencia have burthened their souls and their Order. The stain of blood shed for religious differences in the nineteenth century, can only be washed off the garments of the Catholic Church, when she shall have publicly disavowed the blow, and repudiated the assassin.

FRENCH FUNDS.—Five per Cents. for September 22, 98f. 55c.—Three- per cents. 99c. 65f.—Bank Actions, 2012f. 50c.—Neapolitan Rentes, 72f. 65c.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EDITORS.—At the Carrickfurgus Assizes on Friday se'night Mr. Finlay, the editor of "*The Northern Whig*," published at Belfast, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for admitting into his paper a letter signed "A Small Farmer," reflecting on the conduct of a Mr. Crommelin, who has lately made an extensive settlement for small cultivators in a mountainous part of the county of Antrim. An ample apology was made in this succeeding number of the paper; but the Judge (Baron M'Clelland) informed the Jury that they had nothing to do with it; that an apology in a case of this kind was of precisely the same nature as if a man stole a cow, and at the distance of two or three days, when he thought better of it came back and restored her to her owner.—*Sept.* 12.

VARIETIES.

It is remoured in the higher circles, that the Order of the Garter, vacant by the death of Lord Winchelsea, is to be given to the Duke of Devonshire. on his return from Moscow.

A great personage is anxious that mansions of the first class shall be erected either on the site Carlton palace, or the gardens. The Duke of Athol at present alone stands pledged to build a house there.

Both the persons we have lately given false names at the police offices, are clergymen of the Established Church; one residing in a southern, the other in a western country.

The parties whose elopement has made so much noise, are said to have taken up their abode at Popeham-lane, between Winchester and Basingstoke.

Montlosier's pamphlet, denouncing the Jesuits has had an immense sale; and an opinion of the advocate Dupin and other members of the Paris Bar, recommends that an application should be made to the tribunals to cause the laws against the Jesuits to be carried into effect.

The Lord Chancellor's stomach being deranged some time ago, he sent for a physician, and describing what he had suffered, said—"My dear Doctor, I have *thrown up every thing*." —What! you have not *thrown up the Great Seal*, have you." cried the astonished physician,